

1609 | 3531

A N
A C C O U N T
O F T H E
T I L B U R Y W A T E R.

C O N T A I N I N G
A N A R R A T I V E
O F

The Discovery of the Medicinal Qualities of this Spring;

Experiments on the Water; Observations on the Experiments;

The Virtues of the Water, interspersed with Various Cases;

The manner of Drinking it; And, lastly, several remarkable Cures.

— *Aquæ lene caput sacræ
Avertit morbos, metuenda pericula pellit.* H. O. R.

THE FIFTH EDITION, WITH ALTERATIONS.

L O N D O N:
PRINTED FOR JOHN ELLISON.

M DCC LXXXI.

И А
Т К И О О Г О А
А И Т Т О
Я А Т А М У Я У А А Т
О С И А Т К О С
Э У И Т А Я Я У И А
Ч О



P R E F A C E.

THE Medicinal Qualities of the Tilbury Water being discovered by Accident, and found of great Efficacy in the Cure of obstinate Loosenesses, &c. it was thought proper to make them known, that the Publick might reap the Benefit of so good a Remedy which Nature has provided for us.

Accordingly, a Treatise was written in 1736, setting forth an historical Account of its Discovery, with the Virtues of the Water, the Quality and Proportion of its Contents, and the Manner of using it, with five Cases.

This Pamphlet being sold off, a Second Edition was published in the Year 1739, upon the Plan of the First, with several new Experiments, Additions, and Amendments: And, as the Water has been found beneficial in many other Complaints, two Cases were added to those already published, besides several others introduced occasionally; most of which had happened under my own Inspection, and therefore may be depended upon to be literally true; there being nothing added by way of enhancing the Merit of the Water, as will be found by Experience, when it is tried in the like Circumstances.

The Cases at the latter End having appeared in the three former Editions, it cannot be thought improper to insert them here again, as they are strong Testimonials, in the Patients own Words, of the great Efficacy of the Water, from the Beginning of its being made Use of, in the Way of Medicine,

However, it would answer no Purpose, to swell this Fifth Edition with more Cases, since long Experience

P R E F A C E.

proves, that the Water still retains the same sanative Properties mentioned at first; its surest and strongest Commendation being, that it has been found of such Consequence, that the Physical Gentlemen of this Town recommend and order it, in common to their Patients, for Diarrhœas, Weakness of the Bowels, and the other Complaints, mentioned in this Treatise, and that it is used all over the Kingdom, and also in foreign Parts, with great Success.

As this Treatise is designed chiefly for those who have Occasion to make Use of the Water, it is thought unnecessary to make any great Alterations in it, or to adorn it with many speculative Passages of Literature; my Aim being only to give an honest and plain Narrative of Matter of Fact; since Truth makes the best, though perhaps not the most elegant Appearance, when least embellished by Art.

The analytical Inquiries into the Nature of the Water, I flatter myself, are made with that Preciseness and Care, that the Experiments will answer in every Particular, when they are tried again: And the Inferences deduced from them, to ascertain the Proportion and Quality of the Ingredients, it is hoped, will be found consonant with Reason, and appear satisfactory, as far as the Nature of Things will admit.

The Epithet of Alterative was given to the Water on Account of the Quality of the Ingredients, which seem to be fitted by Nature to absorb and correct the acrimonious Contents of the Stomach and Bowels; and therefore it may, with great Propriety, be ranged under the Class of Alterative Remedies.

N. B. This Pamphlet was originally dedicated to the late Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. Med. Reg. President of the Royal Society, &c. who was so well convinced of the great Efficacy of the Tilbury Water, that he frequently recommended it to his Patients.

Hatton-Garden,
January 20, 1779.

J. ANDREE, M. D.



(8)

A N
A C C O U N T
O F T H E
T I L B U R Y W A T E R .

THE Mineral Waters used medicinally are commonly ranged under three Classes; the Sulphureous, the Chalybeat, and the Purgative; which may be distinguished again different Ways, according to the various Combinations of their Ingredients. But as the chief Design of this Treatise is to inform the Publick of the Virtues and manner of using only one particular Water, I shall not enter into a nice Examination of this Matter, but give such a general Account of the aforesaid three Sorts of Mineral Springs only, as may be sufficient to shew the singular Nature of the *Tilbury Water*.

The Sulphureous, which are commonly hot Springs, contain, according to the Opinion of most Naturalists, a solution of the Pyrites, which as composed of Sulphureous, Chalybeat, and Calcarious Particles. The latter make up the chief Part of the Ingredients, as may easily be proved by evaporating some of the Water to a Dryness, and examining the Residue thereof; and which is plainly seen at *Bath*, where at the clearing of the Spring-

Spring-Head in the King's Bath, which is covered by an inverted Cistern; to prevent the Spring being choked up, are found Abundance of Walnut and small Nut-shells; probably conveyed thither by subterraneous Ducts of the Spring, crusted over with a pale Ash-colour gritty substance. The sulphureous and chalybeat ingredients bear but a very small Proportion to the other, as you may read at large in *Guidot's Treatise on the Bath Waters.*

In the Chalybeat or Steel Waters; we discover ferruginous Particles combined with a neutral Salt, composed of Nitre, and a small Proportion of common Salt: However, sometimes the common Salt predominates; and it must not be denied but that also vitriolick and aluminous Salts are sometimes mixt with these: From which Mixture of the Salts and the Iron in various Proportions, arises that considerable Difference we find between the *Spa*, the *Pyrmont*, the *Tunbridge*, the *Islington*, the *Hampstead*, and other Chalybeat Springs, which yet all belong to the same Class: The *Scarborough* Water is also of this Order, but differs in this from the before-mentioned; that it contains, with the ferruginous Particles, such a Quantity of Salts as to render it purgative.

The third Sort are the Purging Waters, of which some are found in almost every County in *England*. Several Authors have improperly called them *Aqua Aluminoſæ*, Allum Waters, because the chief of their Contents are common Salt and Nitre, altho' vitriolick and aluminous Salts may sometimes be mixt with them. The *Epsom*, *Dulwich*, *Acton*, *Northall*, and many other famous Medicinal Waters are of this Kind.

There



There are also Waters which may be properly called Aluminous or Vitriolick, from the Predominancy of their Ingredients ; but as they are but little made use of in the medicinal Way, they hardly deserve any particular Notice.

The *Tilbury* Water contains a considerable Quantity of a fine *Bole-Armoniack* like Earth, and Salt which, according to the ingenious Mr. *White*, late Chemist at *Apothecaries Hall*, comes nearest of any thing to a Salt he formerly got from distilled Crabs-Claws and Oyster-Shells, both noted alcaline bodies. And for this reason, it is not to be numbered among the foregoing Classes, but is a Water as singular in its Composition, as it is peculiar in Virtue. The experiments made upon it will set this Matter in a clear Light : But before I proceed to them, I beg leave to give the Reader a short Account of the Well, and of the gradual Discovery of the salutary effects of the Water.

The Spring from whence the *Tilbury* Water comes, is situated near a Farm-House at *West-Tilbury* in *Essex*, on the Top of a Hill, which is elevated about One Hundred Feet above the Marshy Grounds, and is two Miles Distance from the River of *Thames*. Mr. *Kellaway*, deceased, the Proprietor of that estate, sunk the Well, in the Year 1724, for the use of the Farm, but it was not known for any Medicinal Virtue till three Years after : Mr. *Kellaway* being then at his Farm, much troubled with the Gout and a violent Cold, ordered some of the Water to be boiled to drink with Wine, and perceiving it looked white, and that it became clear again upon mixing some White-Wine with it, apprehended it was not wholesome

wholesome to drink. However, the Family telling him, that they had constantly made use of it on all Occasions without any Hurt, and that it always boiled white, he drank of it during the Time he then stayed there, and found himself cheerful, and much relieved of his Gout and Cold. As he was a great Lover of Milk, he commonly eat some when he was at his Farm, though it seldom failed of giving him some loose Stools : but one Morning, after he had taken a Glass of the Water, he took some Milk, and found it did not purge him as usual, which Experiment he made many Times after with the like Success,

No farther Notice was taken of the Well, till the Year 1731. when Mr. Kellaway, labouring under a Looseness for about fifteen or sixteen Days, which had reduced him to a very low State, and being obliged to go down to Tilbury, to look after his Farm, he drank some of the Water with Wine at Night ; the Morning following he perceived that his Looseness was gone, and his appetite pretty well restored, which for many Days before had intirely failed him.

This sudden Amendment made so strong an Impression upon his Mind, that he ordered the Person who looked after his Farm, if he found any of the Servants, Day-Labourers or others, afflicted with a Looseness, to recommend to them the Drinking of that Water, which being done accordingly, they found that it generally answered the Expectation of those who made use of it.

After this another Experiment was accidentally hit upon, confirming the Water's Efficacy in curing Diarrhæa's, which put this Matter beyond all Doubt.

Mr.

Mr. *Kellarway* bred a great Number of Calves at his Farm. To stop the Looseness which they are subject to, and often proves mortal, the Keepers usually made them drink a Decoction of Oak-Bark and Water : But knowing that the Water had cured Loosenesses, they gave it to the Calves, and found that it made them well ; and observed farther, that not near so many of them died whilst they drank that Water, as when the Oak-Bark Drink had been given them.

A Cure which was about that time performed upon a Neighbour's Child about five years old, who had been, as I was informed, near three Years afflicted with an Ague, a swelled Belly and a Looseness, added considerably to establish the Reputation of the Well. The Boy having a constant Thirst upon him, took accidentally to drinking this Water, perhaps finding it more palatable than any other thereabouts ; and by degrees he lost his Ague and Looseness, and partly his big Belly, and continued hale and strong after. Mr. *Kellarway* also observed, that his Asthma was relieved so far, that the last two Winters (before he died) he was not obliged to lie out of Town, as he had been for five Winters before, on account of his Difficulty of breathing in *London*, which he attributed to the constant Drinking of the Water.

Thus the *Tilbury* Water made its Way by slow and obscure Steps, for want of proper Assistance to usher it methodically into the World. For as Mr. *Kellarway* was not conversant in analysing Mineral Waters, to form a proper Judgment from thence of their Virtues himself, and had not the Opportunity of making Experiments upon

Sick Persons, he applied to some of the Faculty ; but being coldly told, that there were more Mineral Waters already in Use than were necessary, he declined making any farther Attempts that Way, his Business engaging his Attention to other Affairs, and contented himself with distributing the Water *gratis* among his Acquaintance in Town, as also to the People at and about *Tilbury*, who began to drink it for various Complaints.

In the Year 1736 the Water began to be talked of pretty much, on Account of its extraordinary Virtues, which induced me to make some Inquiry about it : And after Mr. *Kallaway* had given me the foregoing Historical Account, and Mr. *Deputy Pott* having assured me that his Wife had been cured by it of an obstinate Diarrhæa, after all the Advice she had taken had proved ineffectual, and that some of his Acquaintance had also experienced the same good Effect ; I undertook to examine the Water by various Experiments. Mr. *White*, before mentioned, at the Request of some Gentlemen of the Royal Society, did the same ; and upon comparing Notes, we agreed in the following Particulars, *viz.*

Experiments on the Tilbury Water.

Experiment I.

The *Tilbury* Water is heavier than the *Thames* or common Spring-Water.

II.

It lathers very indifferently when unboiled, much better when boiled ; better than Spring-Water, yet not so well as River Water.

III.

III.

When boiled it turns milky ; a fourth Part of Mountain Wine fines it immediately ; a very small Proportion of Vinegar does the same ; also Juice of Lemons, and other Acids, sooner, according to their Strength.

IV.

Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, poured into the Water when boiled, makes a white Precipitate ; a little Oil of Vitriol, Spirit of Salt, or any strong Acid, makes it clear again as the Water was before ; Salt of Wormwood does the same.

V.

Spirit of *Sal Armoniac*, Salt of Harts-Horn, or *Spir. Vol. arom.* poured into the Water when cold, give a white Precipitate, the before-mentioned Acids make it all clear again.

VI.

The Water, when cold, turns Syrup of Violets green in about a Quarter of an Hour ; when warmed, in a less Time ; when boiled and hot, in about one minute.

VII.

The Water being boiled, and put into a Glass, there will subside to the Bottom, in a Night's Time, a whitish Substance of a Saline Taste, which turns Syrup of Violets green as soon as the boiled Water.

VIII.

The Water being boiled with an equal Quantity of Milk, doth not curdle.

IX.

The Water does not tinge with Galls any more than common Water.

Experiments on the Salt.

I.

Two Pounds of *Tilbury* Water being put into a Retort, and distilled to a Dryness, there was left behind sixty Grains of Substance, of a pungent taste: After the Water was half distilled, it appeared in the Retort as if some Drops of Oil were floating on the Surface.

II.

What was left in the Retort was two Parts Salt, the third an insipid Earth, the Colour of yellow Ocre; the Salt looked paler, when separated from its Earth.

III.

The Salt being put on a red-hot Iron, caused a very small Hissing; what was left on the Iron was of an Ash Colour, tasting as hot and fiery as calcined Salt of Tartar, or fixed Nitre.

IV.

Spirit of Vitriol, Spirit of Salt, *Aqua Fortis*, distilled Vinegar and other Acids, poured on the Salt, cause an Ebullition.

V.

Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, and other *Alkalies*, being put to the Salt, cause no Ebullition.

VI.

The Salt turns Syrup of Violets green instantly.

VII.

The Salt put to *Sal Armoniac*, finely powdered, opens the Body of it in a small degree, so as to discern it has a little volatile Smell.

VIII.

VIII.

A strong Solution of the Salt in Spring-Water immediately precipitates *Saccharum Saturni* of a pale yellowish Colour.

IX.

Neither the Salt, nor the Water, precipitate a Solution of Sublimate.

Whilst I was about the Second Edition, I made the following Observations for the better Discovery of the Nature of the Ingredients of this Water, *viz.* To the IXth and last Experiment on the Salt, I add *Experiment X.* That it is true, neither the Water nor Salt precipitate a Solution of Sublimate presently; however, the Residue from the *Tilbury* Water turns the milk-white Solution of Sublimate into a muddy pale Yellow, which by degrees subsides and leaves the Liquor clear, and a white Precipitate at Bottom, almost like the Solution of Lime-Water, which *Tournefort* gives an account of in the Preface to his History of Plants, *p. m. xiii.*

Exper. XI. (which should have been added to *Exper. IV*). I poured Spirit of Nitre upon some of the Residue; it fermented strongly, and turned to a deep Orange-Colour.

Exper. XII. To a Solution of Silver in Spirit of Nitre I put some *Tilbury* Water boiled, which turned it of a Colour as white as Milk, and presently white curdy Flakes subsided.—Into some of that Solution I poured common Spring-Water; it turned white, but not of so strong a milky Colour as the other, and remained without any subsidence a considerable while.

Exper.

Exper. XIII. I dissolved two leaves of beaten Silver in about half a Dram of Spir. Nitr. then lowered it with about half an Ounce of common Water, and put to it about two Grains of the Residue, which fermented, and changed the Solution from a yellowish Cast into a milk-white Colour and curdled in five Minutes time, and by degrees subsided and left the Liquor clear like Water, with a white Precipitate at Bottom.

Exper. XIV. I took Spirit of Nitre, and lowered it with common Water, till scarce any Acidity was perceiveable ; then I put in some of the Residue, and it instantly fermented.—I put in some Chalk : it fermented also, but very slowly, not so quick and brisk as the Residue.—Then I lowered the Liquor again, till Chalk did not ferment visibly any more, but the Residue did.—Afterwards I put in some common Salt ; it did not ferment—and then some Nitre, which also did not ferment—Then I mixt Chalk and common Salt, which fermented violently, but did not bubble up and spread like the Residue.—And lastly I tried a Mixture of Chalk, Salt, and Nitre, equal Parts, which made an Appearance just like the Residue.

Exper. XV. I made a strong Infusion of Galls till it came of a brownish-yellow Colour, then put in some of the Residue, upon which the Infusion became of a pale Yellow, and dropt a white Sediment in about a Quarter of an Hour.

Exper. XVI. I dissolved some Roman Vitriol in common Water, then put in some of the Residue ; the Solution did not grow muddy as Salt of Wormwood made it, but became of a paler Blue, and gradually dropt a whitish Sediment.

Exper.

Exper. XVII. I took some of the Spirit of Nitre lowered to a very small Degree of Acidity, and touched coarse Blue Paper with it, which immediately turned of a Brick-red Colour, and afterwards grew yellow. This Paper I wetted with some of the Residue and *Tilbury* Water; but it underwent hardly any Change, except that it looked of a little darker Blue. I afterwards tried Nitre, and lastly a Solution of Salt and Nitre, but there was no visible difference; if any thing, the *Tilbury* Water and Residue made the Colour a little darker.

Exper. XVIII. To *Exper. VI.* I subjoin, for the better Discovery of the Nature of the Salt, that I mixt Powder of Nitre and warm Water with Syrup of Violets, which remained of a blue Colour.—I made some Nitre almost red hot and tried again, but no Alteration ensued.—Then I tried common Salt, which produced a Purplish Colour, and faint Appearance of Green—and being made very hot, it made a very good Green, tho' not so strong nor so soon as the following, *viz.* I took common Salt and Nitre, heated almost to Calcination; they turned the Syrup presently into a fine Green, almost like the Residue of *Tilbury* Water: Before they were thus heated it was some time before the Syrup of Violets turned a little greenish only.

Exper. XIX. I took some of the Salt and dissolved it in Water; then put a Drop on a Glafs, and evaporated the Humidity from it; and thro' the Microscope there appeared irregular cubical Figures, intermixt with prismatical, but not quite spear-like particles.

Exper.

Exper. XX. I put some of the Residue in Infusion with Spirits of Wine, which turned a little towards a Straw Colour.

Exper. XXI. I had two Bottles of *Tilbury Water* given me, which a Person who had taken a parcel of them to *East-India*, had brought back again. The Water was very clear, and rather had lost a little of its natural straw-coloured Hue ; the Taste seemed to be as usual, and it boiled white, and fined down with white Wine and Acids like that taken fresh from the Spring. One of the Bottles I had evaporated, and from thirty Ounces of Water I got twelve Grains of Residue, answerable in Colour, Taste, and in all Experiments, to that separated from some of the new-drawn Water. This Proportion of the Residue falls far short of what is mentioned in *Exper. I.* on the Salt, and must be accounted for thus ; That there was not quite so much Water ; That some of the Residue in that long Voyage might subside and stick to the Bottom of the Bottle ; and that perhaps that Water was pumped in a wet Season, or after the Well had been very much worked ; in both which Cases the Spring is not so strong, and for which Reason Care should be taken to bottle the Water in dry Weather, and not to exhaust the Well too much at one time. Which Observation is corroborated by the following Experiment, *viz.* That I got from a Quart of Water, that had been drawn in a dry Season, sixty-three Grains of Residue, of the same Taste and Virtue with that in *Exper. I.* and *II.* on the Salt, the Colour not quite so dark as that mentioned there.

Exper.

Exper. XXII. I had a Bottle of *Bristol* Water evaporated, which contained more than a Quart, and had no more than ten Grains of a gritty Substance; the Colour of *Portland* Stone, tasting like Sea-Salt, nothing like the Pungency of that from *Tilbury* Water, which affects the Tongue much like a fixed *Alkali*, but is something cooler, and has not so much of the *Empyreuma*: So that the *Tilbury* Water is much stronger; and must be more powerful than the *Bristol* Water, in all Cases where that is prescribed, supposing the Ingredients to be equally efficacious and of the same Nature.

Exper. XXIII. I calcined some of the Residue, and having powdered it very fine, I moved a Load-stone close over it various Ways, but found no Stirring at all among the Powder, nor that any thing would stick to it; tho' I touched the Powder with the Load-stone; by which it is plain, that no ferruginous Particles are discoverable in the Water.

Exper. XXIV. If you boil some of the Water, it rises very high in great Bubbles, like Milk and Water mixed.

OBSERVATIONS upon the EXPERIMENTS.

These *Experiments* lead us on to make the following *Observations*, in order to form a probable Conjecture concerning the Nature of the Ingredients of the Water: And, *first*. From *Exper. I.* on the Water, we see that it is heavier than common Water, which ought not to be an Objection against the Use of it, since the Ponderosity proceeds from the great Quantity of the Medicinal Ingredients, *Vide Exper. on*

the Salt, I. and II. which doubtless are rendered very active by that great Proportion of Air, which appears to be in the Water from *Exper. XXIV.* and the Presence of which should naturally argue that the Water is of an active Nature, and passes off easily.

2dly. That the Residue got by evaporating some of the Water is of an *Alkaline* Nature, appears plain from *Exper. VI.* on the Water, and *Exper. IV. V. and VI.* on the Salt; for *Acids* turn the blue Colour of Syrup of Violets into red; as likewise from *Exper. VIII.* on the Water; whereas Milk would curdle when boiled with it; if the Salt were of the acid Kind, considering the great Proportion there is of it in the Water. And from *Experiment X.* we learn, that neither Vitriol, nor Steel, nor Alum, are in the Water so as to be discernible, otherwise it would tinge an Infusion of Galls of a purplish or blackish Colour. All the other *Experiments* from N° *X.* to *XIX.* inclusive, confirm that the Water contains nothing of an acid Nature. But to discover the particular Kind of this Salt, let us take a separate View of some Salts, which, if it does not absolutely determine the Judgment concerning the true Nature of our Salt, there being hardly any in Nature to be found without Mixture, it will at least enable us to give a Guess at it, with an Appearance of Probability.

In *Exper. XIV.* we find that Nitre and common Salt, mixt in equal Proportion, occasioned the same sort of Fermentation as the Residue from *Tilbury Water.* And in *Exper. XVIII.* it appears that Nitre and common Salt, mixed and heated, tinged Syrup of Violets of a green Colour

hour like the Residue. To corroborate these Phenomena also see *Exper. XIX.* where this Salt appeared like a Mixture of cubical and prismatical, but not quite spear-like Particles; For Sea, or muriatrick or common Salt, is, by the Naturalists, said to be of a cubical Figure, and Nitre prismatical, with a triangular equilateral Basis; and these Salts intimately united, we observe to produce an Appearance, under the Microscope, much like unto the Salt of this Water.

From these Observations, the nearest Conjecture we can make, is, that the Ingredients of the Water are a fine Bole-like Earth, accompanied by a neutral Salt, composed of Nitre and common Salt, imitating a fixt alkaline Salt, as much as a natural Salt, not being a Creature of the Fire, can well do. To this we may add, that there is also a little sulphureous matter mixt with it, because when the Water was half distilled away, it appeared in the Retort as if some Drops of Oil were floating on the Surface. *Vide Exper. I.* on the Salt: And that the Residue tincted Spirit of Wine a little, *Exper. XX.* seems to confirm the same Conjecture; likewise *Exper. XXIV.* telling us of the Bubbles rising very high, may intimate, as if some unctuous or sulphureous Matter there were, which occasioned the Cohesion of the Particles of the Water so as not to let the Air inclosed escape without some Difficulty; and may not the deep yellow Colour, *Exper. XI.* proceed from a sulphureous Ingredient?

Thus have I briefly taken a View of such Experiments, as were thought most proper to demonstrate the Nature of the Ingredients of this

Water; the others, which seem not so clearly conclusive, may serve to illustrate and corroborate some Points; therefore I have added them here, and left them to the Speculation of the Reader.

The Water is as clear as any Spring Water, but not altogether so white, it having a little cast upon the Straw-Colour. It has a pleasant Taste, and affects the Tongue with a kind of Fulness, not unlike as if a small Quantity of Milk was mixt with Water; and none, but a very nice Palate, can discover any saline Taste in it. The Mineral Particles are so well mixt and united with it, that scarce any Sediment is to be perceived at the Bottom of the Bottles, after several Months keeping; and Mr. Kellarway had some by him in a Cask fourteen or fifteen Months, at the End of which Time it was found perfectly fine, boiled white, &c. and seemed as efficacious as when first pump'd from the Spring; but it tasted a little of the Cask, and looked of a deeper Colour, owing in all Probability to a Tincture it had received from the Wood; for which Reason it ought to be kept in Bottles only, if you would preserve it in its original Purity. For the Encouragement of Sea-faring Persons I will add, though it has been intimated already in the Experiments, that some of it has been carried to the *East* and *West Indies*, and back again, and kept fine the whole Voyage.

The VIRTUES of the TILBURY WATER.

As to the Virtues of the Water, it has been found to cure, like a Specific, the Diarrhæa, Dysentry, the Bleeding of the Piles, and immoderate

rate Fluxes of the *Menses*; and is of great Service in the *Fluor Albus* and Seminal Weaknesses, from Excess of Venery, after the Cure of Gonorrhœa's, or from other Causes. It likewise relieves the Gravel and Stone, the Asthma, and Complaints from the Gout, as well as Disorders of the Bowels, and the Scorbutick Taint.

These several Diseases proceeding from different Causes, it may perhaps seem to some contradictory, that one and the same Remedy should be good for them all; therefore I will endeavour to solve this Difficulty by expatiating a little upon the Manner in which this Water operates upon the Human Body. It acts both as a Restrингent and a Deobstruent. Many may think this a Contradiction in Terms; however, that both these Virtues may be united in the same Remedy, we see by the Example of Steel, which every one, who has any Skill in Physick, knows to act in this double Capacity. The earthy Particles in the Water furnish a Restrингent, and the Saline, a Deobstruent quality. If a Diarrhœa or Looseness proceeds from an acid Ferment in the Stomach, or Acrimony vellicating the membranous Coat of the Bowels, the Water dilutes and washes them away, and the alkaline Substance in it corrects them; and if from a Relaxation, the Bole-like Particles gently restringe and restore the Fibres to their natural Tone again. Or if both Causes concur in forming the Distemper, the Water answers them at the same time, and by absorbing and sheathing the Acrimony of the Blood, it prevents the intestinal Gland from distilling any more of that pungent Liquid, which, by irritating the Fibres of the Bowels, occasioned those frequent Motions for going to Stool.

Stool. As a Diuretick also it carries off the Sharpness of the Blood ; and the urinary Passages being powerfully opened, the other Evacuation cannot be supplied so plentifully as before, and thus the Disorder is cured radically. The Water performs this in so excellent a degree, that two or three Bottles, properly taken, have cured obstinate Loosenesse : And though I have prescribed it to many Persons in this Case, I have not found it to fail, when given in due Form and with the necessary Precautions, upon which the Success even of the most sovereign Remedy greatly depends. Thus likewise the Bark in the Hands of one may miss curing an intermittent Fever, till another comes, who by directing it according to Art, or joining some other assistant Remedy with it, succeeds in his Endeavours. I must own I have heard some complain that the Water did not answer their expectation ; but then it was for Want of taking it in a proper Manner or Quantity, or that they had not observed the Regimen which ought to be pursued during the Drinking of it.

This Water has at present so great a Reputation for curing Diarrhæa's among the Public, that it would be looked upon in me impertinent to swell this Treatise with Cures of that Kind ; therefore I will desire those that have any doubt that Way, to peruse *John Best's* Case at the End of the Pamphlet, and Case VIII. Mr. *Meadows**, the Publisher hereof, will also inform you of an Acquaintance of his, belonging to the *Custom-house*, who by a Looseness was quite emaciated and brought to Death's Door, notwithstanding he had

* Mr. *Meadows* published the first and second Edition, but is dead since.

followed

followed the Advice of several Physicians a long while; without Effect, and was at last, to a Surprise, cured by drinking this Water; besides several other Cases of this Nature. Or if any will apply to me; I will give them farther satisfaction; but the shortest Way is to make a Trial yourselves, which will soon convince you of the Veracity hereof. You need not apprehend any ill Effects from it, for I have ordered it to Persons of all Ages, even to very young Children; when troubled with what they call Watery, or more properly, bilious, griping Stools; to Women in Child-bed, in intermittent, nervous, hectic, and inflammatory Fevers, the Consumption, and the Small Pox, upon several Occasions, with good Success, in many of which Cases restringent Medicines, or Styptics, which commonly increase the preternatural Heat of the Body, might have proved detrimental; which Circumstance gives this Water a very great Pre-eminence above other Restrингents.

It cures the Dysentery or Bloody-Flux, by correcting the Acrimony vellicating and corroding the Bowels, and by gently restringing the Orifices of the relaxed or corroded small Blood-Vessels in them; and thus it proves an efficacious Medicine in any other Flux of Blood. However, the Fair-Sex need not be afraid of its Restrinctancy, which in the healthy only proves a strengthening Quality; for some, to my Knowledge, have drunk it for a long Time without any Default at all in the *Cata-menia*. At the End of the Pamphlet, the Reader may see two remarkable Cures of the Dysentery, *viz.* Cafe III. of *Joseph Burrel*, and Cafe VI. of *William Williams*. See also Cafe VII. to which for Brevity's Sake I refer you.

Several Ladies have taken it for immoderate Fluxes

Fluxes of the *Menses*, of the *Lochia*, and when in danger of Miscarrying; the Reader will excuse my not being more particular in these Cases, or mentioning Names. I had a Patient about a Year ago, a young Man, who was so subject to an hæmorrhage from the Nose, that every little Exercise, or Heat, brought it on; and as soon as he had grown warm in Bed his Nose fell a-bleeding, by which he was become very pale, feeble, and languid, and emaciated to a great Degree. He had taken Medicines by the Advice of an Apothecary for a considerable Time, but could not get well; I ordered him a Decoction of the Bark with some of the *Elix. Vitriol. Myns.* in it, of which however he taken already before, and to drink *Tilbury Water* for his constant Drink, which soon made a perfect Cure, and he has continued well ever since. Another young Man, who, for Scorbutic Breakings-out in his Face, had taken Mr. Ward's Pill, which vomited and purged him most violently, and after which he brought up every Morning, and often at other Times, two or three Spoonfuls, sometimes more, of florid Blood, with coughing and straining. He had also taken several Medicines from an Apothecary, but without Effect: He was short-breathed, emaciated, and had a Hectic Pulse. However, by way of Revulsion, I ordered him to lose five or six Ounces of Blood from his Arm, and prescribed him an Electuary, with some of the Cortex in it, and to drink a Draught of *Tilbury Water* after it, with some of the *Elix. Vitriol.* also pectoral Medicines, and to take *Tilbury Water* for his common Drink. In a few Days the Spitting of Blood went off, and he seemingly mended apace; but some time after he got Cold, and relapsed into his former Disorder, and

and growing so weak as not to be able to attend his Business, I ordered him to go into the Country, to ride on Horse-back, and to follow the course I formerly had prescribed for him. But he soon after that died; whether he had strictly observed my Method or no, I cannot say.

From the Nature of the Water it may be easily inferred, That it must be good for the *Fluor Albus*. However, as this is a Distemper not easy to be cured, the Water, unless it is properly assisted, will do no great Service. The Indications here are to free the uterine Glands of their pituitous Infarctions, and then to strengthen their Tone. The first is done by evacuating Medicines, which being duly premised, the Water may then be used, with alternative and balsamic Medicines, &c. and thus has this very obstinate distemper been conquered in a short Time. Many have also been cured of Gleets, from Excess of Venery, frequent or ill-cured Gonorrhœas, or other Causes, by the aforesaid Method: But purging Medicines ought to be used here with Caution, for Fear of increasing the Relaxation of the Parts.

The Water is also good for the Gravel, as may be seen from Case II. of Mr. *Krull*. I have known several who have been greatly relieved by it in gravelly Complaints, which, as they were not very bad, I scarcely think their Cases worth inserting here. However, I heard of one who was much in Mr. *Krull's* Circumstances, but as the Gentleman is out of Town at some Distance, I could not well get a satisfactory Account of his Complaint.

In the Asthma, Rheumatism, and Gout itself, it has been of Service, as may be instanced from Mr. K.'s Example, who, whilst he drank it constantly, was not troubled with those Disorders as he had been formerly. He farther observed this

additional Benefit, that his Legs, which were apt to swell and pit, were not then subject to that Inconvenience ; and that his Feet, which used to be cold and seemingly numbed, had a gentle and natural Warmth in them, like that of a young Man. I have since advised Persons subject to the Gout and Rheumatism, to drink it, with good Success, and particularly one Gentleman, who was frequently troubled with the Gout, his Feet remaining very tender afterwards ; by drinking of this Water some time, and using Stomachic and Evacuating Medicines between whiles, he was pretty easy in his Feet, could walk better than before, and had no Fit, to be laid up, for almost two Years.

That the Water is a good Remedy for the bleeding Piles, appears very plain from Case I. and V. however some have been disengaged from drinking it, imagining, that if this Evacuation is stopt, the Humours may lodge elsewhere, and perhaps be deposited upon a nobler Part. Although I have not found this to happen, because the Water cools the Blood, and as an Anti-scorbutick, absorbs the acrimonious Particles, which occasion this Evacuation, and thus removes the Distemper by striking at the Cause ; yet in Case of Doubt, a Physician is to be consulted, who may prescribe proper Medicines to evacuate the peccant Matter ; and thus the Water may be used with all the Safety imaginable.

I shall only mention, by Way of Direction, two Cases ; the one was the bleeding Piles, the other swelled without any Discharge of Blood. The first an elderly Gentleman, who was accustomed to drink his Bottle freely ; the other had employed his Constitution very liberally among the Fair Sex, both of a bilious Constitution ; who having drank the Water, and finding, that by indurating the Fæces, it put them to great Pain, I ordered

ed them a lenitive Medicine, of which they took every Night going to rest; and then the Water had the desired Effect.

Many have also drank the Water for Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, and found that it strengthens the Viscera, and helps the Digestion, expels Wind, corrects the Sourness in the Stomach, and carries off the Crudities in the Bowels; and thus it is of Service in most Cholical Disorders of the first Passages. I advised an elderly Gentleman to take it, who having been a Lover of Punch in his younger Days, complained of a continual Acidity in his Stomach, and Indigestion, for which he had taken all Kinds of Medicines and Waters; he found so great a Benefit from it immediately, that he imagined he should get a perfect Cure, and thinking it more efficacious at the Spring-Head, went to *Tilbury* and drank it there for about three Weeks, and returned to Town quite easy. However, some Time after he relapsed; he drank it again, and was much relieved by it, but since that he is gone out of *England*. Others, whose Complaints were not of so long standing, I have known perfectly cured by it, calling in sometimes to Assistance stomachic, carminative, or evacuating Medicines, as Occasion required.

In various Sorts of scorbutic Disorders it has been used with good Success, and some have been cured by it of a Redness and Pimples in the Face, which they have been troubled with for many Years. Of these Mr. K— himself was an Instance, and some Ladies of his Acquaintance; I have since also seen it succeed in a young Gentleman. However, I must observe, that in some hot Constitutions it is not so proper, or if such should take it, they ought to use cooling evacuating Medicines at the same time.

I ordered it one Time in a Diabetes to a Gentlewoman, who found some Relief at first: But the Case was too far gone, for she soon after died of a total Relaxation and Mortification. A Gentleman who had been troubled some Time with this Distemper, applied to me, I found some Reasons to prescribe him a different Regimen of Life, and to drink this Water; which he followed, and soon was cured. I understand that a Gentlewoman in the Country has drank the Water for a Diabetes, and has received great Benefit from it, without taking any Advice at all, only from this Way of Reasoning, That if this Water contains the same Sort of Ingredients as the *Bristol Water*, and even in a much greater Quantity, it must be good for a Diabetes, which the *Bristol Water* is said to be a specifick Remedy for. However, Time and farther Experience will shew us whether this Way of Reasoning is conclusive or not.

In hypochondriac and hysterick Disorders, I cannot say I have made sufficient Trial of it, to know the Extent of its Virtue, because People under those Circumstances are loth to trust to such simple Remedies. But I have observed, that some who were subject to Lowness of Spirits, whilst they were drinking it for other Complaints, found themselves brisk and lively, and all that Time knew nothing of their habitual Ailment. I attended about two Years ago a Gentleman of an hypochondriacal Disposition, ill of a nervous Fever, which being brought to a Remission, he had the Bark given him, upon which the Violence of the Fever abated; but a feverish Heat still lurked about him, his Pulse was low, but quick; and he gained no Strength, though he eat tolerably well. As he was forbid Malt Liquor, which commonly disagreed with him,

I advised

I advised him to drink *Tilbury Water* for his common Drink, either with a little Wine, or without, upon which he soon recovered.

Another of the same Complexion, complained of a Fever, as he called it, upon his Spirits, with a Loss of Appetite, which he had laboured under many Months, so that from a lusty Man, he was become lean and emaciated, and sweated profusely in Bed, and upon the least Motion, which rendered him quite spiritless and languid. He had taken Advice at *Bath*, the Place of his Abode, drank those Waters, after that the *Bristol Water*, then was sent to *Tunbridge*, all without Success: And having read my first Pamphlet, he asked me if the *Tilbury Water* could be prejudicial to him? I replied, I fancied it would do him no Harm, and perhaps might be of some Advantage; then ordered him a Bitter to take with the Water, of which I prescribed him to drink a certain Quantity a Day, by which Means he mended soon, and returned to *Bath* highly satisfied; from which Place he has sent for several Parcels of Water since,

The Manner of using the T I L B U R Y W A T E R.

Come we next to consider how the Water operates, and the Manner of drinking it. Most commonly it passes off by Urine or Perspiration; sometimes it purges at first drinking, when it meets with crudities in the first Passages, for which Reason it is adviseable to premise some general Evacuations before you begin a Course of the Water. A Dose of purging Physic is also often necessary during the drinking and after, to evacuate such Crudities as have been attenuated and loosened, which may be the Case when it is taken for scorbutic or other Disorders proceeding from a Viscidity of the Juices and Obstructions.

It commonly sits very easy upon the Stomach, and

and gently warms it; it strengthens the Appetite and promotes Digestion, and renders the Patient brisk and full of Vigour. It warms the Blood, and in the Beginning often occasions a Tingling in the Skin; but this goes off when the Cause is removed. And though Loosenesses are cured by it, the Stools are seldom so hard, during the Drinking, as to be troublesome; if this should happen, a lenitive Medicine will soon ease the Patient.

The Quantity to be taken cannot well be determined till the Case, Age, Sex, Habit of Body, and other Circumstances, have been duly considered. The Medium is a Quart a Day, for adult Persons, *viz.* half a Pint in the Morning, as much at Night going to Bed, and the rest at any Time of the Day; though I have known a Gentleman drink four Bottles a Day with Advantage.

No positive Rule can be laid down about the Time how long the Water is to be drank; for this depends entirely upon the Nature of the Case. A recent Looseness is generally cured with a few Bottles, but in one of a long standing, where the Bowels are in a weak State, and Nature has accustomed herself to this Way of Evacuation, the Perspiration, which should carry off the greatest Part of superfluous Moisture, being almost vacated, the Water should be drank a good while, as you may see from Case IV. of *John Best*. This is likewise the Case in Hæmorrhages; some have been cured of an immoderate Profluvium of the Catamænia by 2 or 3 Bottles only, when others, whose Vessels are very much relaxed, and the Blood full of scorbutic Salts, may perhaps be obliged to drink a great deal of it.

In scorbutic Cases, where the whole Mass of Blood is to be altered, the Water must be continued a good while; and in short, the Time of using it is so long, till the intended Cure be obtained: And

you

you will be encouraged to persevere therein, when you find that you are the better for drinking it, and that it agrees with your Constitution, makes you eat, and digest, and sleep well, and diffuses a gentle Heat throughout the whole Body, and invigorates all the animal Functions thereof.

Moderate Exercise is very proper during the Course of the Water, and if you find it don't sit easy upon the Stomach, or pass off well, you should take a Draught warm in the Morning, before you rise, the horizontal Posture being of great Service to help all Kind of Secretions: Stomachic and Diuretic Medicines are very useful in this Case.

In your Diet observe to abstain from Vinegar, Pepper, or Salt, and choose simple Food, whether from the vegetable or animal Kind, and such as is easiest for Digestion: Above all I recommend eating of Milk, it agreeing very well with the Water; upon some Occasions I order Milk to be mixt with it. You should drink no Beer, Ale, or Cyder, but Wine and Water. In Case of Loosenesses or Fluxes, you may mix the Water with red Wine, otherwise with white Wine, which drinks pleasantest.

I have ordered Persons subject to the Asthma, to boil a Spoonful of Honey in a Quart of the Water, and to skim it, which makes a very agreeable and powerful pectoral Drink; the like you may obtain by boiling or infusing some pectoral or emollient Plant in it. In order to add to its restringent Quality, I have directed some burnt Hartshorn to be boiled in it, or Panada and other Food or Drink prepared in it, for Persons, in a Diarrhœa, or Fluxes of Blood. If you make Punch with it, the alkaline Substance in this Water will in a great Measure prevent the Mischiefs from the raking Acid of the Lemon-Juice, and it drinks extremely soft and pleasant. But in particular, I would advise such

such Ladies as are habituated to drinking of Tea, especially in the Afternoon, and who are subject to Disorders of the Stomach, and a weak Digestion, to make Tea with this Water. It draws the Tea exceedingly well, makes it drink pleasant and soft, as if Milk were mixed with it, and corrects its pernicious preying Quality, which destroys Abundance of Constitutions

To conclude, those who are very bad, and expect some extraordinary Benefit from the Water, should take proper Advice, that its Efficacy may not be called in Question, when the Patient is disappointed, perhaps by reason of not drinking it methodically, or for Want of proper auxiliary Medicines. For as those who go to drink the *Bath, Bristol, Tunbridge, &c.* Waters, consult their Physician, it cannot be imagined, that this Water should work Miracles, unassisted, any more than other Mineral Springs.

MR. *Kellaway* prevailed upon me to print, in the former Edition, the first five Cases, alledging, that Matters of Fact carry more Weight with them, than many Sheets filled up with vain speculative Notions. I have been desired to insert them here again; which, to avoid all Suspicion of Fallacy, is done in their natural Dress, as the Patients had drawn them up themselves; and two more Cases are added here, *viz.* VI. and VII. to confirm the singular Virtue of this Water in the Dysentery or Bloody-Flux.

C A S E S.

I.

“ *J*eremiah *Lush*, Servant to Mrs. *Hall* in *Seething-Lane*, was for many Years subject to “ the Piles. He had them to a greater Degree “ than

“ than ever, the Beginning of *March* last, withal
 “ such an Hemorrhage, that his Life seemed to
 “ be in the utmost Danger ; the upper and lower
 “ Sheets of his Bed were as dipt in Blood. His
 “ Mistress desired me to examine him ; I advised
 “ him to drink the *Tilbury Alterative Water*. Mr.
 “ *Kallaway* was so kind to give him six Bottles ;
 “ before he had drank all, the Pain from the Piles
 “ was mitigated, and the Bleeding entirely ceased ;
 “ and now he is perfectly well. This I do certify
 “ to be Truth, this 12th of *April, 1736.*

“ *Robert Hume.*”

II.

“ *I* *Joseph Krull*, of *Wandsworth*, in the County
 “ of *Surry*, Grain-Dyer, aged about twenty-
 “ six Years, from nine Years of Age, till I drank
 “ of the *Tilbury Alterative Water*, have been very
 “ severely afflicted with the Gravel in my Kidneys,
 “ according to the Opinion of several Physicians
 “ and Surgeons, *viz.*

“ I had a continual Pain in my Side and in my
 “ Loins ; I could not stoop to lift any thing, or
 “ ride any Journey, or walk three or four Miles,
 “ but was afflicted with such severe pains, that
 “ all my Friends, as well as myself, expected I
 “ should die ; the Pains continuing sometimes five
 “ Days together, and nothing that was given me
 “ could move or bring away the Gravel.

“ I have now drank about twelve Bottles of
 “ *Tilbury Alterative Water*, which made me void
 “ large Quantities of red and black Gravel, and
 “ my Water was as black as Coffee ; when it was
 “ settled and cold, about one half was of a slimy
 “ Substance, as thick as Size, and might be di-
 “ vided with a Knife. I am now entirely free
 “ from my Pains, and can lift any reasonable

“ weight, ride a Journey, or walk without the
“ least Uneasiness, and have no Manner of Ob-
“ struction in my Urine. This I testify to be
“ Truth, and desire it may be made publick for the
“ general Good of Mankind, this 4th Day of
“ May, 1736.

“ Joseph Krull.”

III.

“ **I** Joseph Burrell came from *Curresaou*, Jan. 14,
“ 1735, in the *West Indies*, along with Captain
“ *Michael Rateffe*, belonging to the *King George*,
“ with the bloody Flux, and could not get any
“ Remedy that did me any good for it there; Mr.
“ *Williams*, an Apothecary, used all the Means
“ that he could, but did me no good at all; and
“ likewise Mr. *Banes* an Apothecary of same Place,
“ which was all to no Purpose; and two Apothecaries
“ in the Island of *Wight*, at *West Cowes*, Mr.
“ *Hardy* and Mr. *Francis*, but did me no good;
“ with that I was grown such an object that every
“ body that saw me expected my death very short-
“ ly, so that I gave myself over. But as God and
“ good Friends would have it, I came into *Essex*
“ to see my Friends, and heard of this Water at
“ *West-Tilbury-Hall*, so that I went there for to try
“ it. I had the Flux upon me ten Months, and
“ in three Days after I drank the Water, the Blood
“ stopt, and gave me Abundance of Ease at my
“ Stomach, which I was continually in Pain of,
“ and had no Stomach to my Victuals; but I re-
“ turn God Thanks for his Mercy and Goodness,
“ I am restored to my former Health again, and
“ nothing else but my usual Diet, in a fortnight’s
“ time; and likewise the Water brought a great
“ deal of Gravel from my Body, and several small
“ Stones; and I am ready to testify the Truth

“ of

" of this at any time, if required. Witness my
" Hand,

*At Tilbury, at the King's
Head, June 23, 1736.*

" *Joseph Burrell.*"

IV.

" *I* John Best, of Crowder's-Well-Alley, near Cripplegate, Shoemaker, do certify, That in the Month of October 1725, I was taken ill of a white Flux, the Excrements slimy and frothy, and often mixed with Blood ; and I did apply to several Physicians and Apothecaries, whose Medicines I took without finding any Benefit ; as likewise a great many other Medicines given me by my Friends ; and was in St. Bartholomew's Hospital seven weeks, but to little or no Purpose, the Flux continuing without Intermission, with a very great Pain in my Stomach and Bowels, and eating very little, but during the whole Time, from October 1725, to April 1736, being ten Years and a half, I constantly went to Stool from twenty to thirty Times in a Night and Day in the Winter Time, and from twelve to eighteen in the Summer Season ; I being reduced to a Skeleton, could not expect any Cure but by Death.

" A Friend of mine hearing the great Cures that were done by the Tilbury Water, advertised in the *Daily Advertiser*, did apply in my Behalf, and procured me some Bottles : I began to drink the same about the 27th of April last, being Easter Week, and continued the same, being one Bottle each Day, till the 12th of June, which has performed a perfect Cure ; and I am now in as perfect Health as ever, without any Pains or Uneasiness. I have a good Stomach to my

" *Victuals,*

“ *Victuals, and recovered my Strength, as well as my Flesh, in a wonderful Manner. I having received so great a Blessing in the Recovery of my Health, do make this Publication to the world of the Truth thereof, and am ready to wait on any Person to testify the same, as I have already on several Physicians; and several of my Friends have set their Hands to this, to assure the world that what I here declare is real Fact and Truth, this 29th Day of June 1736.*

“ *John Best.*”

“ *We the under-written do believe this Certificate to be true;*
Thomas Coe, at the Lamb in Blow-Bladder-Street, Shoemaker.

Robert Crew, in Aldersgate-street, wire-drawer.

Robert Whittle, at the Blue Last, Islington, Victualler.

John Ellis, in Bartholomew Close, Shoe-maker.

John Osborn, in Crowder's-Well-Alley, wire-drawer.

Mark Bailey, in Crowders-Well-Alley, wire-drawer.

George Richardson, in Crowders-Well-Alley, Shoemaker.

“ *I do hereby certify, That I have known the above-named John Best for about two Years, most Part of which Time in a weak, bad State of Health; that I recommended him to Mr. Kelly for a Trial of his Water in the above Dis- temper; and that he appears to me, at this pre- sent, to be in a good State of Health, having (as I believe) received a perfect Cure. Witness my Hand, this 29th Day of June 1736.*

At the London Assurance-House, Bar Joseph Beck.”
in Cornhill.

V.

“ *I Henry Davy, in Finch-Lane, Warehouse-man, had the Piles to a great Extremity the middle of last June, that my Life was in Danger; the upper*

“ upper and lower Sheets of my bed were as dipt
“ in Blood. I sent to Mr. Kellarway in Broadstreet
“ for six Bottles of the alterative *Tilbury Water*;
“ before I had taken all, I found the Pain of the
“ Piles mitigated, and the Bleeding entirely ceased.
“ I sent for six Bottles more, and continued taking
“ them, and now am in perfect Health. I do tes-
“ tify this to be the Truth, this 24th Day of July,
“ 1736. *Henry Davy.*”

VI.

“ *I William Williams*, forty Years of Age, born at
“ *I Thistlen* in *Kent*, was taken ill of the bloody
“ *Flux* in *Scotland*, in *December* last. I lay ill at
“ *Edinburgh* three Months; but all the advice I
“ could get there did me no good. At *Durham* I
“ was nine Days so bad that I could not stir: how-
“ ever, I could have no Help there, so came gra-
“ dually into *Kent* again in *March* last, where I had
“ all the Assistance possible, but without any bene-
“ fit. I voided clear Blood, and was given over
“ by all who knew my Case. Besides the Medi-
“ cines I took, I constantly drank water, or Milk
“ and water, and kept a strict Diet; yet all was in
“ vain, till I came to drink of Mr. *Kellarway's* Wa-
“ ter, at *Tilbury* in *Essex*; to which Place I went
“ on Purpose, having heard of its Fame in my
“ Country. I came here about six weeks ago,
“ and soon found Benefit, and now am perfectly
“ well with drinking the *Tilbury Water* only. I
“ am now grown strong and hearty; I eat and
“ drink with a good Appetite, and am as well as
“ ever in my Life. To publish this great Cure, I
“ give this Certificate, and sign it with my Hand.

West-Tilbury, June 27, 1737. William Williams.

“ *I Joseph*

“ Victuals, and recovered my Strength, as well as
 “ my Flesh, in a wonderful Manner. I having
 “ received so great a Blessing in the Recovery of
 “ my Health, do make this Publication to the
 “ world of the Truth thereof, and am ready to
 “ wait on any Person to testify the same, as I have
 “ already on several Physicians; and several of my
 “ Friends have set their Hands to this, to assure
 “ the world that what I here declare is real Fact
 “ and Truth, this 29th Day of June 1736.

“ John Best.”

“ We the under-written do believe
 this Certificate to be true;

Thomas Coe, at the Lamb in Blow-Bladder-Street, Shoe-
 maker.

Robert Crew, in Aldersgate-street, wire-drawer.

Robert Whittle, at the Blue Last, Islington, Victualler.

John Ellis, in Bartholomew Close, Shoe-maker.

John Osborn, in Crowder's-Well-Alley, wire-drawer.

Mark Bailey, in Crowders-Well-Alley, wire-drawer.

George Richardson, in Crowders-Well-Alley, Shoemaker.

“ I do hereby certify, That I have known the
 “ above-named John Best for about two Years, most
 “ Part of which Time in a weak, bad State of
 “ Health; that I recommended him to Mr. Kel-
 “ laway for a Trial of his Water in the above Dis-
 “ temper; and that he appears to me, at this pre-
 “ sent, to be in a good State of Health, having (as
 “ I believe) received a perfect Cure. Witness my
 “ Hand, this 29th Day of June 1736.

At the London Assurance-House, has Joseph Beck,
 in Cornhill.

“ **H**enry Davy, in Finch-Lane, Warehouse-man,
 “ had the Piles to a great Extremity the mid-
 “ dle of last June, that my Life was in Danger; the
 “ upper

“ upper and lower Sheets of my bed were as dipt
“ in Blood. I sent to Mr. Kellaway in Broadstreet
“ for six Bottles of the alterative Tilbury Water;
“ before I had taken all, I found the Pain of the
“ Piles mitigated, and the Bleeding entirely ceased.
“ I sent for six Bottles more, and continued taking
“ them, and now am in perfect Health. I do tes-
“ tify this to be the Truth, this 24th Day of July,
“ 1736. “ Henry Davy.”

VI.

“ I William Williams, forty Years of Age, born at
“ Thisten in Kent, was taken ill of the bloody
“ Flux in Scotland, in December last. I lay ill at
“ Edinburgh three Months; but all the advice I
“ could get there did me no good. At Durham I
“ was nine Days so bad that I could not stir: how-
“ ever, I could have no Help there, so came gra-
“ dually into Kent again in March last, where I had
“ all the Assistance possible, but without any bene-
“ fit. I voided clear Blood, and was given over
“ by all who knew my Case. Besides the Medi-
“ cines I took, I constantly drank water, or Milk
“ and water, and kept a strict Diet; yet all was in
“ vain, till I came to drink of Mr. Kellaway’s Wa-
“ ter, at Tilbury in Essex; to which Place I went
“ on Purpose, having heard of its Fame in my
“ Country. I came here about six weeks ago,
“ and soon found Benefit, and now am perfectly
“ well with drinking the Tilbury Water only. I
“ am now grown strong and hearty; I eat and
“ drink with a good Appetite, and am as well as
“ ever in my Life. To publish this great Cure, I
“ give this Certificate, and sign it with my Hand.

“ William Williams.”
West-Tilbury, June 27, 1737.

“ I Joseph

VII.

"I Joseph Bramald, of Windmill-Hill, London, was
 "taken with a Looseness about five Months
 "ago, which was so violent, that I often went 20
 "or more Times to Stool in 24 Hours, and fre-
 "quently was obliged to get up 12 or 14 Times
 "in a Night. My excrements at first were as thin
 "as water, attended with continual Gripings, so
 "that as soon as I eat or drank any thing, I was
 "griped till it went away by Stool; and latterly I
 "voided a great deal of Blood with them. I took
 "Milk with Chalk boiled in it, also Oak Bark, and
 "Oak Saw-dust boiled in water and Milk, a hand-
 "ful of the Bark in three Pints of Milk boiled
 "away to two; then Pomegranate-peel boiled in
 "red Wine, and many other Things, but all with-
 "out Effect; so that with Loss of Appetite, and
 "want of Nourishment, I was so wasted that I
 "thought myself dying.—But my Brother having
 "seen a very remarkable Cure performed by the
 "Tilbury Water of the Bloody Flux, put me in
 "mind of it, and encouraged me to drink it. I had
 "no sooner drank a Bottle of it but I found an
 "Alteration for the better; and it did not grieve
 "me, as all other Things did; and 'tis about five
 "weeks since I began drinking it, and at this pre-
 "sent Time am (thank God) in perfect Health,
 "my Appetite restored, my Flesh and Strength is
 "come again, and I don't go above once a-day
 "to Stool, seldom twice, my Excrements being
 "of a natural Hardness, and well-coloured, owing
 "to the Tilbury Water only; for I took nothing
 "else during the Time I drank it. This I certify
 "to be Truth. Witness my Hand,

"Joseph Bramald,"

London, Nov. 29. 1739.

Although I could add many more Cases, which would swell this Pamphlet to too great a Bulk, I cannot omit mentioning one of a singular Nature, *viz.* a Lady near Seventy Years of Age, who was troubled with the Heart-burn to such a Degree that she was obliged to bring up her Dinner every Day, about half an Hour after eating it, was cured with the *Tibury* water, after using in vain all Kinds of Remedies usually prescribed for this Complaint.

F I N I S.

(20)

Although I could say much more concerning
many such cases I prefer to too illustrate a single, I
choose only mentioning one of a singular nature
and that is the case of a very young boy who was
taken from his home and brought to India a George
Washington with the Head-plate to his shirt collar
and a boy of this age to bring such a shirt collar
upon his person to the Home after seeing it, was surely with
the family where it was taken in view of the King of
Romania offering a reward for this Cossack.



2113

